

The Intelligencer.

Few people have any idea how silver goes round the world. When the government buys it in the English market it is shipped to this country and coined. Thence it goes together with the bonanza silver to California, and from there crosses the Pacific to China, to find its way back to the mercantile centre by way of the Suez Canal.

MR. ELLIOT LIGHTENBERGER, an old type died at his residence in Brownsville, Pa., on the 26th of March, in the 64th year of his age. In 1861 he enlisted in the military service of his country as a member of the Second Va. Infantry, afterwards the Fifth West Va. Cavalry, where he continued until mustered out in 1864 after more than three years' service. Returning home he took the farmstead of the Brownsville property which position he held almost continuously up to within two weeks of his death.

NEW JERSEY will elect a Governor this fall. Among the candidates already named by the Democrats are Congressman Cutler; William W. Shippen, of Hoboken; Judge Tease, of Newark; Senator Abbott, of Hudson; Judge Carter, of Gloucester, and Miles Ross, of Middlesex. It is also said that ex-Governor Joel Parker will be brought forward for this position. Among the Republicans are John Hill, of Morris; ex-Senator Potts, of Hunterdon; Amos Clark, of Union; Senator William J. Sewell, of Camden; ex-Senator J. Henry Stone, of Union; Cortlandt Parker, of Newark, and Senator William J. Magie, of Union.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has sent out advertisements inviting proposals for furnishing over \$2,000,000 worth of supplies, etc., for the Indian service during the next fiscal year. Among the items specified are about 35,000,000 lbs. of beef on the hoof, nearly 6,000,000 lbs. of flour, 900,000 lbs. sugar, about 500,000 lbs. coffee, 830,000 of bacon and some 60,000 barrels of tobacco, besides large quantities of blankets, clothing, dry goods, hardware, "notions" and medical supplies. Proposals are also invited for about \$200,000 worth of transportation for such supplies as may not be contracted to be delivered at the several Indian agencies.

THE arrivals of immigrants at New York last year numbered 113,979, of whom the largest number were contributed by Germany, which sent 20,722; Russia, 15,816; England, 12,976; France, 9,339; Sweden, 4,459; Scotland, 3,822; Italy, 3,103; and Canada, 3,106. This is a much smaller total than the annual average of arriving immigrants at New York. The decline, however, was expected, as it is well known that the tide of migration across the Atlantic has been decreasing in volume for several years. A record published in New York shows that during the past thirty years 5,004,073 immigrants have arrived there, and that since 1793 the total arrivals (the earlier years being estimated) have been 6,967,640. Four-fifths of the arriving immigrants during the past thirty years (during which detailed records have been kept) came from Germany and Ireland, the former contributing 6,121,029, and the latter 2,901,727. England, which is now a leading contributor, but was not so in former years, has sent 732,922; Scotland, 157,578; Sweden, 116,655, and France 107,710.

Persons and Things.

AN advertisement in a Boston newspaper is as follows: "Wanted, a young man in the dry goods trade; to be partly out-doors and partly behind the counter."

A NEW YORK newsboy has been held in \$300 bail for selling an old newspaper as an "extra," containing "All about the accident on the Elevated Railway. Great loss of life. Five cents."

Two girl babies in Dayton have each been named "Centennial." That's all well enough now; but when those infants grow to womanhood they'll wish they had died before such compromising names had been given them.

THE history of the Second Zouave, one of the most distinguished regiments in the French army, has been published. It states that during the nineteenth years of its existence no less than 200 of its officers and 500 privates have fallen in battle.

A LITTLE baby on Lynn street, after rejecting the Lord's Prayer to the minister the other day, astonished everybody by asking: "Ma, why doesn't the Lord use better food in making our daily bread? The loaf we had for dinner wasn't fit for a hog to eat."

DR. CARPENTER, the most eminent of living physicians, says that "a boy who in any way uses large quantities of tobacco is never known to make a man of much energy, and generally lacks muscular and physical as well as mental power."

WE clip the following thrilling personal from the Tokyo (Japan) Times: "Mr. Kanda Kohki, recently Gi kuwan of the Genro In, has been appointed Mombu Shoyu. He was at one period Director of the Kai Sei Gakko, and afterwards Rei of the Higo Ken."

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, the grandson of the renowned warrior, was sent to the Indiana Asylum in Kentucky for attacking a young lady. He was subsequently discharged on the belief that he was cured. But he has since got married, which shows how easy it is for the mad doctors to be mistaken.

"But I pass," said a minister in the West End yesterday, in dismissing one theme of his subject to take up another. "Then I make it spades!" yelled a man from the gallery, who was dreaming the happy hours away in an imaginary game of euchre. It is needless to say that he went on the next deal, being assisted by one of the deacons with a full hand of clubs.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

IT APPROACHES A FINALE.

Hampton Virtually Recognized

The Troops to be Withdrawn from the State House.

Chamberlain's View of Situation.

The Alleged Railroad Combination a Canard.

Destructive Flood in Chicago—Large Districts Submerged.

The Railroad Excursion.

(Special to the Intelligencer.)

CLEVELAND, O., April 2.

The excursion over the Tuscarawas Valley road has been a delightful success thus far. There are about fifty participants in all, the principal portion from Wheeling and Bridgeport, among them ex-Governor Jacob, Mayor Sweeney, Hon. C. D. Hubbard, Messrs. Woodward, Vance, Wallace, Kelly, Dr. Logan, Major Bart, Judge Cochran, Hollway, Rhodes, Alexander, McConnaughey, and many others. We had a special car from Steubenville and an additional one from Uhrichsville. We took dinner at Massillon at 2 o'clock, and in the afternoon visited the principal coal mines en route; reached Black River Harbor in time to witness a splendid sunset and make a visit to the docks; got supper, and reached this city at half-past 9 o'clock. We are all quartered at the Weddell.

A number of the delegation visited the headquarters of the Fire-Alarm Telegraph to witness the workings of the system. The Grant House fire I find has given a new zest to that question among our citizens.

All the excursionists seen decidedly in favor of completing the Tuscarawas road to Wheeling. Mr. Woodward thinks our people could better afford to lose an investment of \$50,000 in it out and rather than not get the road.

To-morrow morning we will have an interview with President Chamberlain, and will leave for home in time to reach there by the 9 o'clock train on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh road.

Municipal Election.

STEUBENVILLE, O., April 2.

Special to the Intelligencer.

The municipal election to-day passed off quietly. A light vote was polled. The Republicans elected the Mayor, Marshal, Street Commissioner, City Solicitor and the entire township ticket. The City Council will be a tie, a Democratic gain of one member. There was quite a spirited contest for School Directors, which resulted in a Republican gain of one member, making the Board entirely Republican.

The Railroad Combination.

BALTIMORE, April 2.—In regard to the meeting of the trunk road lines, said to have taken place in New York on Saturday in reference to the freight rates east and west, the following is furnished for publication. In order to meet the mischievous effects of the incorrect statements that have been made as to the Erie, New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroad companies in opposition to the Baltimore & Ohio Company, the following dispatch from President Scott is published:

PHILADELPHIA, April 2, 1877.

To John W. Garrett, Pres't, B. & O. R. R.:

I notice in some papers a statement that the two New York lines, the Erie and the Pennsylvania, had entered into a combination on Saturday, offensive and defensive against your road, all of which you have the best reasons for knowing is, of course, without any foundation whatever.

(Signed) THOS. A. SCOTT, Pres't.

President Garrett states that all allegations of bad faith against the B. & O. are equally without foundation, and that the company can clearly demonstrate that its action has throughout, under the agreement of December, been just and proper. The B. & O. Co. has been, and continues to be, not only willing, but earnestly desirous to advance the rates to a remunerative standard and to arrange and maintain all tariffs on perfectly just and equitable principles, such as will, without doubt, meet with general approval.

It is understood that Mr. Garrett left for New York this evening.

Chicago Flooded.

CHICAGO, April 2.—The melting of snow and falling of rain with the increasing warm weather of the past few days, which ended yesterday, sent the snow off rapidly, and has had the effect of flooding the southern part of this city to an extent equal to about seven square miles.

The water, which the sewers and drains could not carry off with sufficient rapidity, has risen in some cases to the first story, and from the houses the people are now obliged to make their way out in boats, improvised from floating timber and very great in that section west of the Western avenue and south of Harrison street and far into the country. The water this afternoon fell somewhat, but it will be several days before it subsides entirely. No lives lost as yet, at least none reported.

The damage inside the city limits is small compared with that to the farming lands along the Chicago & Alton Railroad and the canal. The water in the canal, which is six feet higher than the ordinary level, has broken through in several places and flooded the lowlands for miles to the south and east of the railroad.

At a late hour to-night the water was rising again, and reports from the surrounding country are to the effect that all the streams are full and the water gaining. No trouble will be experienced in the business portion of the city.

Hayes' Title to the Presidency to be Tested in the Courts.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The Express says upon the authority of a gentleman who has seen the papers that proceedings would be instituted to test the title of Hayes to the Presidency. All the papers are prepared and in possession of the lawyers in Washington who are representing Tilden before the Electoral Commission. It is said that the suit will be commenced as soon as the troops are withdrawn from South Carolina.

WASHINGTON.

The Situation in South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—When Gov. Hampton was informed in advance of the official notification that an order would be issued for the removal of the troops from the State House, he expressed himself as much gratified, but he was no more than he expected from the principles announced in the inaugural address. He was somewhat interested to know whether the order was to take immediate effect, as he wished to be present in Columbia when it is executed. However, as a precautionary measure, he would at once telegraph to his friends in Columbia his earnest wish that there should be no outward demonstrations such as might disturb the public peace, and he was satisfied the assurances given in his recent letter that all should share alike in the protection of the law, and not doubting his ability to preserve peace. He does not apprehend that Governor Chamberlain will take any action with regard to the custody of the State House.

LEFT FOR HOME.

Gov. Hampton will leave Washington for Columbia to-night. He has been congratulated by his friends on the success of his visit.

TO REMAIN IN WASHINGTON.

The President said Saturday, in speaking of the many visitations to the State House, that he should remain here most of the summer.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS.

At the Cabinet meeting this morning the Secretary of War was directed to prepare an order transferring the troops from the State House in Columbia, S. C., to their camp.

The Insular Agent at San Carlos Agency, Arizona, has left with a company of Indian police to arrest the renegade Chiricahua at the Southern Apache Agency, seize the stolen property in their possession, and restore it to the rightful owners. He has called on the military for aid.

DISCHARGED.

Employees were discharged from the Pension Bureau on Saturday.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA ORDER.

The order to withdraw the troops from the State House to the barracks will not be expected until towards the close of the week. The President so informed Gov. Chamberlain to-night. This is in accordance with the request of the latter, who having some private business to transact here will not return to the State House until Friday or Saturday. Gov. Hampton will receive instructions to the same effect.

LOUISIANA COMMISSION.

It is stated at the Executive Mansion that no formal or written instructions have been given to the Louisiana Commission, but that they have, by conversation with the President, been fully placed in possession of his views and wishes in regard to the restoration of Louisiana. In order to maintain themselves in constant communication with him by telegraph after their arrival in New Orleans. The general nature of the verbal instructions given the members of the Commission is that they shall suggest and recommend, but not act.

THE JUMEL ESTATE.

The following decision was rendered in the Supreme Court to-day:

Bowen vs. Chase et al. appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York. This was a suit in equity, brought by Nelson Chase and others, against George W. Bowen, having for its principal object establishing their title to certain lands in New York City, known as the Jumel property, and to enjoin Bowen from prosecuting certain actions of ejectment. One of which was to recover the property named, and others to recover lands in Saratoga, belonging to the same estate. The court held that the conveyance to Kingland and Martin for value by Madame Jumel after the voluntary appointment in favor of her adopted daughter, Mrs. Chase, were valid, being made under her original power of appointment, but that the plaintiffs' claim, based on the fact that the conveyances to Kingland and Martin are ineffective. The decision in favor of the appellants is not entitled to the real estate of which Madame Jumel died seized, appropriated to them in satisfaction of the supposed fraud upon the rights of Mrs. Chase in the Kingdom and Martin. The court ordered that the appellants should show that such fraud was committed, or consumed, but that in view of the void conveyances to Hamilton and Phillips, and of the fact that Madame Jumel remained in undisputed possession of the property up to the time of her death, the appellants are entirely justified in coming into court of equity to have them declared void. The decree is reversed as to the effect of the conveyances to Kingland and Martin, and affirmed as to those to Hamilton and Phillips, leaving a perpetual injunction against Bowen from prosecuting an action of ejectment for the recovery of the particular estate embraced in the appointment made in favor of Mrs. Chase by the deed of 1828.

The claim of the appellants to recover of Bowen the sum of \$100,000 alleged to have been obtained by him from one of Chase's grantees by way of a compromise is held to be utterly groundless.

THE END OF THE STRUGGLE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Gov. Chamberlain, in response to the question as to what he thought of the determination to remove the troops from the State House in South Carolina, said: "I am glad the struggle and makes General Hampton practically Governor." Being asked when he purposed returning to South Carolina, he said he would start for Columbia to-morrow afternoon. He declines with the President this evening.

The removal order to General Ruger to remove the troops from the State House at Columbia, South Carolina, to their camp is being prepared by the Secretary of War, but will not be sent to General Ruger or made public until to-morrow.

Secretary Sherman was closeted with Secretary McCrory this morning before the preparation of the order was commenced, which will be in the nature of a dispatch to Ruger and not a general order through the accustomed military channels. It is generally believed that the order will not be sent until after it has been submitted to the Cabinet to-morrow.

Gov. Chamberlain in his last letter to the President gives his views of the results to be expected to follow the withdrawal of the troops now stationed in South Carolina. He states that his objections to the removal of the troops are as follows: "My first objection is that the withdrawal of these forces from the State House would be the withdrawal of the government of the State from the State House to the State House, which I represent is entitled under the constitution and laws of the United States."

States. The claim made here does not, in my judgment, involve any question of the permanent presence and aid of United States troops in upholding a State government. The cause of the present condition of affairs is the disputed title to the office of Governor. The two rival governments are contending for the possession of the executive office, and it is properly in order that they may possess proper facilities for exercising the office, if the government of the United States can not properly under the present circumstances determine which of the two contending State governments is the lawful one. The forces now in the State House are not, in any proper sense, acting to the disparagement of the rival parties in an attitude in which each can pursue its proper remedy for the settlement of its claims. If, on the other hand, it is within the power and the duty of the Government of the United States to determine a political fact and the question which of the two rival State Governments is the lawful one, and to conform its political action to the determination, it is within whatever moment such determination shall be reached and announced all probable necessity for the actual presence of armed forces to further sustain the government will cease. If further necessity for the aid of the Government of the United States shall arise such aid will be demanded and extended or denied under the well known provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

My next objection is that such withdrawal at the present time is ending a decision of the question of validity of one of the two rival governments. The result will be a practical decision in favor of my opponent. By this I mean that my opponent is at the moment fully prepared in point of physical strength to overthrow the government which I represent. Why then should I be called upon to honor the political party which I represent. The result will be a practical decision in favor of my opponent. By this I mean that my opponent is at the moment fully prepared in point of physical strength to overthrow the government which I represent. Why then should I be called upon to honor the political party which I represent. The result will be a practical decision in favor of my opponent. By this I mean that my opponent is at the moment fully prepared in point of physical strength to overthrow the government which I represent. Why then should I be called upon to honor the political party which I represent.

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